HISTORICAL SOCIETIES GATHERING AT MARIETTA.

THE VISITORS WELCOMED BY GOVERNOR FORA-KER-TWENTY THOUSAND STRANGERS IN

Marietta, July 15 .- Representatives from the historical associations of all the States in the Union are gathering at Marietta to participate in the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the beginning of civil government west of the Alleghany Mountains. The celebration was formally begun this afternoon by the singing of the Centennial Ode, composed by Professor Saroni, of Boston. One hundred and fifty voices, and the famous Elgin Band, which played at the two National political conventions last month, rendered the music in the presence of a superb audience of 8,000 people. Governor Foraker then made the speech of welcome. He said:

Ladies and Centlemen: We are met here on an Ladies and Gentlemen: We are met here on an interesting spot and an interesting occasion. Not, however, so much because of what is transpiring here this afternoon, as by reason of what happened here one hundred years ago to-day. It was on this identical spot at that time that our fathers' first civil government was instituted. Here at that time Arthur St. Clair and his associates in the administration of our Territorial Government were inaugurated and inducted into office. Here they began their labors. From this spot went forth the blessings of government for so many millions of people, that intelligence and that sense which developed our great Northwest.

The century that has since passed is the most brill-

Northwest.

The century that has since passed is the most brilliant century measured by the promotion of human welfare that has ever been known in the history of the world, brilliant because during this century mankind have been everywhere elevated; not simply in Ohio and the Northwest and the United States, but throughout the whole envillized world, this has been the case. Every student of history knows that this has been largely due to the success that has been achieved by self-government in these United States. Our success here has been an encouragement and inspiration not only to us but to the millions of Europe as well, and all here who have participated in what has been success has been largely due to the fact that our success has been largely due to the fact that our success has been largely due to the fact that our success has been largely due to the fact that our success has been largely due to the fact that our success has been maintained upon religion as one of our chief corner stones. Our forefathers brought religion with them to New-England. They carried it with them through the struggles for American independence. They brought it to the Northwest Territory. They wrote in the ordinance of 1737 that religion among other things was essential to good government. We have prospered and succeeded as we have recognized religion in all our public government affairs. It is therefore with eminent propriety that the gontlemen having this occasion in charge have provided as the first speaker, to whom you will be glad to listen, one who has the dual subject of religion and civil government. They have invited a distinguished citizen of our State, a distinguished divine, to be present to discuss the subject to you, and I now have the pleasure and the honor of introduced Bishop Gillarour, of Cleveland, who delivered an address on century that has since passed is the most bril-

Governor Foraker then introduced Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, who delivered an address on religion and civil government, presenting the views in an indirect way of the Roman Catholie Church. In the evening a number of Protestant clergymen made short addressess, and President N. J. Morrison spoke on the influence of education in developing the Northwest. The exercises to-day were of a preliminary nature. To-morrow there GENERAL HARRISON'S WORK FOR THE TERwill be an address by Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, on the general subject of German-Americans, Mr. Reemelin being one of the ablest and most distinguished citizens of bands in the country here. This was the last official act of General Sheridan before his illness. The State of Ohio has appropriated almost \$10,000 for the entertainment of distinguished guests of the State during the five days of the centennial, and Governor Forsker has lensed the largest house in the city and is keeping open house. He will entertain the Governors from other States. Senators Evarts and Daniel, and Justices Miller and Harlan, of the Supreme Court. A delegation from Washington and one from the Ohio Society of New-Yerk are expected to arrive here on Monday night. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb and some members of the New-Yerk Historical Society are already here. A regiment of State militia is encamped near the Government treops, so that the old city has a martial aspect. Marietta is theroughly and tastefully decorated. The work of ornamenting the city has been done by professional hands, which were not hampered by a lack of money. The city is radiant with buating, and a number of beautiful arches span the streets. The Auditorium, in which the exercises are held, is a spacious building, erected for the purpose, and has a senting espacity of 6,500. There was no unusual attraction here to-day, yet upward of 20,000 strangers are in the city may but three times that number the State during the five days of the centennial, ere expected to morrow.

BEGINNING OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

A VIEW OF THE EVENTFUL HISTORY RECALLED BY HENRY HARRISON'S SHARE IN THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST.

Marietta, Ohio, July 15.-The object of the centennial at Marietta this week is to celebrate the origin and progress of law and civit government in the states of io, Indiana, lilinois. Michigan and Wisconsin, all which were formed from the North-t Territory. This was the first Territory established by the United States Government, and its settlement was duly celebrated, at Marietta, on April 7. The project of establishing a colony west of the mountains, which should serve as a barrier against Indian and foreign aggressors, and at the same time afford employment for the soldiers of the Revolution, was festered by Washington and Hamilton, and more or less actively engaged in by a hundred of the master minus and spirits of those times. General i ulus l'utnam, a personal friend of Wash-

ington, was the kero whose deeds were celebrated at the centennial of the settlement of the Northwest Territory in April last. The here of the present more pretentions celebration is General Arthur St. Clair, nd closely associated with him is William Henry Har rison, grandfather of the kepublican candidate for the ency. The Northwest Territory, being the favorlic project of so many great men, received at the hards a Congress a degree of attention which has nover fallen to the lot of another Territory. Washington sped the parting colonists with the Nation's bless ing, and the last Continental Congress took its own President, General St. Clair, and made him Governor of the Northwest Territory. The first settlers arrived at Marietta on April 7, 17es. They were forty-eight in pumber, and prior to the arrival of General St. Clair on July 9, 1758, had no regular form of govern ment; but, as most of the colonists had been officers of distinction in the War of the Revolution, camp law, by tacit consent, prevailed.

On July 15, 178e, General St. Clair was formally inducted into office. He found the colorly composed of the best blood of New-England, and he proceeded to give it laws and institutions. St. Clair was quartered In Fort Harmar, a garrisoned post on the west bank of the Muskingum River, near its mouth, opposite the site of Marietta. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 15 he was escorted to a handsome twelve-oared barge upon the shore, named the Congress. The officers of the garrison fired a salute of fourteen guns in his honor, and in a few minutes he was rowed to the opposite shore, where he was met by a procession of the colonists, who escoried him to the Campus Martiys, which was to be the temporary seat of government. The secretary of the Territory, Winthrop Surgent, read the ordinance of Congress forming the Northwest Territory, the Governor's commission, his own commission and that of the judges. Governor St. Clair was then congratulated upon his welcome arrival by General Putriam, and in response delivered short address; and thus quietly and unobtrusively the machinery of government in this Western Empire

was set surely and effectively in motion. St. Clair was not only an executive officer, but he was also a lawgiver, and many of the best and earliest laws of the Territory were his work, and hear that sign of his approval. The first laws for the government of the Territory were published by the Judges and the Governor, at Marietta. The most important of these early acts was one of July 25, 1788, establishing and regulating the militia; also the law establishing a system of courts and regulating the appointment of sheriffs. From these humble beginnings have grown the five great States which have controlled, perhaps to

"Wine, Women and Song."

"Wine, Women and Song." While is a mocker 'and song is good to "soothe the savage," but women reasons to every active power and sentiment of the hand maind when its good health. But when affected with disease you will find them tantalizing, coquettish, cross and hard to please. For all "female complaints," such headach, irregularities, nervousness, prolapsus and other displacements popularly known as "female weakness" and other diseases peculiar to the seg Dr. Pierce's Favente Prescription is the great world-kemed remody.

a greater degree than any other section of the country, the destinies of the Republic, and which by the virtues of their citizens, the wisdom of their laws, have vindicated the wisdom of the Continental Congress in creating the ordinance of 1787 and the North-

west Territory. Louisa, the eldest of General St. Clair's three daughters, was a beautiful, vigorous girl of nineiecu, whose life had been one of graceful activity. About her clusters much of the brightest and purest romance of the early history of the Central States. She was truly a soldier's daughter, and was often called "the child of the army." She was a fine horsewoman, and would mount the wildest and most spirited horse without fear, dashing through the woodlands around the set tlement at full gallop, leaping over logs and putting to flight the herds of deer which in those days abounded in all parts of Ohlo. She was an expert huntress, and would have afforded a fine figure for Diana in her rambles through the woods had she been armed with

a bow instead of a rifle. THE INDIAN LOVER OF LOUISA ST. CLAIR. In 1788 there was a large gathering of Indians about sixty miles from Marietta for the purpose of forming a treaty with the white settlers. Young Brant, son of the famous chief of that name, had encamped at this spot, and had sent word to Governor St. Clair that he would talk with him there. The Governor suspected a plot to get him up the river to abduct him, so he returned a reply to Brant that a communication could be had by messenger. Hamilton Kerr, the well-known scout, took St. Clair's letter to the Indian camp. When about twenty miles north of Marietta, Kerr saw a trail and in a short time heard the ringing laugh of a woman. Peering through the branches, he saw Louisa St. Clair upon a pony, dressed in Indian style, with a short rifle slung over her shoulders. The scout was speechless with astor ishment at the reckless daring of the girl. She had left the fort without the knowledge of any one. The lives of the settlers depended in a large measure on the treaty which was to be negotiated, and she had become inspired with the notion that a woman might succeed after men had failed. She refused to turn back, and carcless of danger continued on her way. At night she slept at the foot of a tree, while the scout kept guard. Next morning they pursued

the scout kept guard. Next morning they pursued their way, and about noon came in sight of the Indian camp. She then took her father's letter from the scout, and telling him to hide, dashed off on her pony, and was soon made prisoner by the Indians.

She demanded an audience with Brant, who appeared in war paint, but was abashed at her gaze, she handed him the letter, remarking that they had met before, he as a student in Philadelphia, where she had also attended school. He bowed, and read the letter, and straightway fell desperately in love with her. The girl, perceiving this, said she had rished her. Iffe to see him, and asked for a guard back to Marietta. Brant told her that he protected the brave, and would himself accompany her home.

On the third day they arrived at the fort, where she introduced Brant to her father, relating the foregoing circumstances. After some hours he was escorted out of the lines, and returned to his camp without a treaty, but madly in love with Louisa St. Clair, In January, 1756, he returned at the time of the treaty of Fort Harmar, and asked St. Clair in van for his daughter's hand. In the fall of 1701 Brant led the Chippewas at the battle in which St. Clair was defeated, and told the warrior's to shoot the General's horse, but not to hit him. St. Clair had four horses, but not to hit him. St. Clair had four horses halled under him, and many bullet holes in his clothes.

feated, and fold the warror's to shoot and control house, but not to bit him. St. Clair had four house, hilled under him, and many bullet holes in his clothes, but escaped unburt. If St. Clair had given his daughter to Erant, it is thought the alliance would have averted war.

RITORY. After peace had been restored in 1795, the great Northwest Territory proceeded on its onward career without serious interruption. Political troubles began to gather around Governor St. Clair. In 179: this class in the country. In the evening Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, having been appointed Governor of Mary Livermore will tell what women have done the new Territory of Mississippi, resigned the office of toward the development of the great West, and secretary, and was succeeded by William Henry Harri there will be a military parade. The General Gov-ernment has recognized the importance and National scope of this centennial by sending a detach- belonged to the past, and that there could be no promiment of regular troops and one of the finest military bands in the country here. This was the last offieasily and much with the people, and hence it soon came to pass that the secretary formed plans about which he did not consult the Governor. Though these two men became political fors, each maintained the Harrison was ever concerned in any of the blitter, unjust attacks of which St. Clair was made the victim.

The people who opposed St. Clair were of two classes. One class was interested in land speculation, the other class were politicians attached to the fortunes of Jefferson. The politicians wanted to form a State out of the Territory, in order that Jefferson might have more electoral vonext contest, and in order that offices might be provided for the political conspirators, like Worthington, Tiffin and Massie, whoh ad their homes at Chillicotne.

The first territorial delegate to Congress was William Henry Harrison. General Harrison was an active representative in Congress, and his work there was of far reaching importance to the Territory. He was much more of a statesman than he has generally been greated for the purpose, and has a seat generally of 6,500. There was no unusual attaction here to-day, yet upward of 29,000 strange of the city, and three times that number of the city, and three times that number of the complete of the city, and three times that number of the city, and the genus to devise plans of the complete of the surveys of the public lands, and to have them offered for sale in small tracks, and to have them offered much more of a statesman than he has generally been

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE ANTI-FEDERALISTS. The conspiracy against St. Clair led some of those in it to an unfortunate style of warfare. False reports were sent to Jefferson about St. Clair, and a spy was placed upon all his movements. Every unguarded utterance that he let fail was seized upon, distorted. and promptly sent to Washington, where it was used to misrepresent him. Here the business of searching out offensive partisans began. St. Clair was a Federal-ist., and belonged to the party of Washington. Tiflin, ist., and belonged to the party of Washington. Tidin, Worthington. Massic and others of the Chilleothe junta, who had come from the south, thought that the control of the Territory should be in their hands. They could not get St. Clair removed, so they resolved to have a State made, and to elect one of their number Governor. The scheme for making a new State had a purely political origin. Colone Worthington and Dr. Tiffin had hardly been in the Territory a year before they formed a design of driving Governor St. Clair out and effecting a political revolution. Judge Burnett says that the most streamous efforts were made to weaken St. Clair's influence at home and abroad. To accomplish this purpose the folibles and faults of a long life were collected and exaggerated and proclaimed throughout the Territory. False construe-

proclaimed throughout the Territory. False construc-tions were put upon the most unexceptionable actions of his life.

The Covernor found a defender from an unexpected The Governor found a defender from an unexpected quarter in the person of Charles Hammond, a young lawyer who came from Wheeling, unknown and unbecalled. His abilities subsequently raised him to the highest rank in his profession, and he was the tounder of "The Cincinnati Gazette." General Massle, at the instigation of Worthington and Thiin sent formal charges against St. Clair to Washington, but there was so little in them that Jefferson did not daze to remove him. Massle was a brave man, an artical explorer, but not much of a politician. He became angry at St. Clair because the Governor refused to locate the county seat of Adams County at Manchester, on his land, and consequently lent himself to every opportunity for revenge.

THE INGRATITUDE OF THE REPUBLIC. When Ohlo became a State, St. Clair returned to his beautiful country home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania. He was an old man, and was glad of an opportunity, like the philosophers of Rome, to end his days in the screne contemplation of nature. He en a man of large means, but had freely and cheerfully contributed his fortune to the Government its hours of need during the War of the Revolution. He supposed that Congress would promptly repay him the money which he had advanced; but, though his claim was an absolutely just one, he found it impossible to get it allowed. Its regularity was conceded, but there always seemed to be something that stood between him and justice.

In 1796 the papers in the War Office were destroyed by fire, and St. Clair was left without documentary proof to show how he had expended several large sums of money for the Government. As late as 1810 a creditor got judgment against him for supplies a creditor got judgment against him for supplies which he had purchased for the army, and he was forced to sell his property. His estate, valued at \$50,000, was sacrificed at auction, and st. Clair, the friend of Washington, the hero of a dozen hattles, the Governor and lawgiver of the first Territory, the President of the last Continental Congress, with his wife, daughters and orphan grandchildren, was reduced to abject poverty. He was driven from his home, stripped of his possessions, and left without resources, and without employment. An old and broken man, he took up his life in a wretched log cabin, and the man who had given thousands of dollars to his contry was forced to carn a living by the sale of cakes and pies to the people who travelled on the highway by which he lived.

St. Clair's enemies pursued him to his death. In the

Clair a short time before his death said: "I never was in the presence of a man who caused me to feel the same degree of esteem and veneration. Poverty did not cause him to lose his self-respect, and were he new living his personal appearance would command universal admiration."

St. Clair is buried in the cemetery at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and the inscription on his monument is a pathetic rebuke to the ingratitude of the Rejublic. It reads: "The earthly remains of General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is crected to supply the place of a nobler one due from als country."

WHEN WILL THE TARIFF BILL PASS! SOME FACTS FOR FARMERS-A PARTIAL STATEMENT

OF THE ACCOUNT. Washington, July 15 (Special).-" Premier" Mills is reported as saying that he expects to get the Tariff bill through the Committee of the Whole by July 25, and that the final vote in the House will be taken July 28, the three days being allowed for the return of absentees so that the vote may be a full one. far, about eight hours have been consumed by debate on the proposition to place wool on the free list. In all that time not a single Democratic member of Ways and Means has condescended to open his mouth in favor of the proposition, although the arguments against it have been most cogent, and the facts adduced by Messrs, Grosvenor, Dingley, Boothman and others, and vouched for as being within their own personal knowledge, show conclusively that the proposed enactment would virtually wipe out the wool-growing industry of the Northern States.

One of these facts is that the farmers of New-England, Ohio, Michigan and other States in the North are compelled to sell their wool this year, if they sell it at all, at an average price seven or eight cents lower than they received last year. Another fact is that this sharp decline is explained to them by wool buyers and woolien manufacturers to be due to the determination of the Administration and of the Democratic party leaders in and out of Congress to repeal the duty on wool and throw the American market open to the free competition of wool from Australia and South America. The farmer who owns a flock of sheep-it may number 50 or 5,600-finds that "it is a condition and not a theory which confronts" him. The "condition" is the introduction into Congress of the "Dark Lantern" oill, supported by the Democratic party, which has ost him from 6 to 10 cents on every pound of wool which he has sold this year. That a concrete proposition which every farmer will understand despite the attempts of Mills and his "pals" to obscure it by mises and bombastic speeches.

It is no wonder that Mills and his comrades com

SUMMER SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

THE VARIOUS PLACES OF MEETING CROWDED AT SERMON TIME

copie gathered at the holiness meeting, led by Mrs. Dr. Palmer, and also at the young people's meeting in the Temple, where the Rev. C. H. Yatman spoke on the invitation "Come." The congregation at the auditorium filled every seat. The preacher of the morning was the Rev. Dr. S. M. Vernon, of Philadelphia, who presented the character and faith of Moses as delineated in Hebrews xi. He said in part :

in this early time, is an argument against evolution. Every human life is an evidence of the Divinity. Moses character were traits descended from Abraham, Isaac

HE WANTS TO KNOW HOW HE WAS SHOT. George Kemmer, age thirty, a German living in Turgeo-st., Stapleton, S. I., with a friend named Louis Phillips, went off on a spree on Saturday night. About Inhips, went on on a spree on sanday noat. According to the Inding the Failips went home, leaving his friend in Broad st. Where Kemmer went after that he is unable to state. All he knows is that when he awoke he found that his shirt and underrichting were covered with blood and that he had been shot in the right breast. Dr. John L. Feeny was summoned and succeeded in extracting the bullet. It is a mystery, however, to kemmer how he was shot.

PROMPT AID FROM MANY WILLING HANDS EFFORTS OF THE FIREMEN AND FARMERS TO SUBDUE THE FLAMES AT OPHIR FARM.

From The New-York Sun.

White Plains is poor in fire apparatus, but tich in willing men. Union Hook and Ladder Company was soon trainded into the street, looking like a plaything in comparison with the great ladder truchs of this city. Dan Dusenbury, a livery stable man, came rushing ap with a team eager to cam the \$5 that the company offers for the flist team on hand. Then Jake Crawlord, a carman, hooked a team on Hope Engine Hose. Another team was namessed to Independent Engine, and the rolling stock of the Fire Department went clattering to the scene of the fire with men clinging all over it. Chief Louis C. Platt and Foreman John Emberson, of the hook and ladder company, gathered their men in a hurry, and in a few minutes the entire Fire Department to the number of 150 nen was bound for the famous Ophir Farm. The roads are very bad. They lie under occans of dust, and the passage westward is almost a steady climb. The horses were lashed and yelled at, and they struggled so desperately that in thirty minutes a cloud of smole and red sheets of fame could be distinctly seen above the tops of the trees. Five minutes more and the men were on the ground, having covered the three miles and a half in thirty wire minutes. It was killing work, both for men and horses. . . . Mr. Newell, the proprie-From The New-York Sun. a half in thirty-five infinites. It was killing work, both for men and horses. . Mr. Newell, the proprietor of the Grawarpum Hotel at White Pfalns, sent up sandwiches to the firemen. Among the men who fought the hardest were C. H. Brown, John Gibson and another fireman from White Pfalns. Gibson was slightly injured.

From The New-York Herald.

The fire-bells of the villages around rang out the alarm and brought Hope Engine Company and Independent Engine Company out of their houses in While Plains. Horses were bliched on to them and the beasts were driven at top speed toward ophir Farm. Engine Company No. 1, of Portchester, was brought over Hiewise, and Union Hook and Ladier Company, of White Plains, was on hand to render every assistance practicable.

The Smith and his men did all in their power to save the dwelling, but the fire had gained such a hold upon the Mansaud roof that their efforts were unavailing. Bestles, the engines had to be hauled over three miles after notice of the fire had been given them. They went to work energetically, however. From The New-York Herald.

From The New-York Press. From The New-York Press.

Hope Engine Company, Independent Fire Engine Company, Union Hook and Ladder Company, of White Plains, were early on the ground, being dragged along the hilly roads by powerful horses taken from the livery stables. Reliable Engine Company No. 1, of Portchester, arrived at 1 p. m., being pulled seven niles by six horses.

The valuable furniture in the castle was mostly saved by the efforts of the fifty men on the place and aided by the farmers for miles ground.

From The New York Star.

Hope Engine Company, Independent Engine Company and Union Hoek and Ladder Company, of White Plains, were early on the ground, being dragged along the hilly roads by powerful horses taken from the livery stables. Reliance Engine Company No. 1, of Portchester, arrived at 1 p. m., being palled eleven miles by six horses. The fine had in the meantime run along the cornice the whole length of the building and was lending the lathe and plater work of the walls, which were soon enveloped in flames. The fire companies put streams upon the building hilly discount of the place and a pond near the castle. Finding their efforts fruitless, they directed their attention to saving the west wing, used for a kitchen, laundry and ser-From The New-York Star. he west wing, used for a littchen, laundry and ser-cants' apartments. In this they were partially successful. The valuable furniture was mostly saved by the efforts of the fifty men on the place.

and pies to the people who travelled on the highway by which he lived.

St. Clair's enemies pursued him to his death. In the winter of 1818, while "the era of good feeling prevalled," an effort was made to pay the principal of the debt due to him, and great serimony was disalayed in the debates. Many of the followers of Jederson refused to do him justice, or to make the slightest effort in his favor; but there were orators who pleaded his cause, and pleaded it well. Among them were Henry Clay, Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, and william Henry Harrison, of Ohfo, who made a powerful plea in his behalf, and spared no effort to precure just and generous treatment for him. It was not until hirly-him years after the death of the old hero that Congress paid the debt.

General Lewis Cass has left an interesting description of St. Clair. "He was," said General Cass, "a most interesting rolle of the Revolutionary period, tall, erect, though advanced in years, well caucated, gentiemanly, thoroughly acquesited with the world, and abounding in anecdotes of the men and scenes he had encountered in his eventhal career."

Another distinguished man who saw General St. (In the haste and confusion consequent upon the fire, some of the New-York papers were misled into saying that the plumbers who had been empleyed on the house refused to remain to make the cottage habitable into which Mr. Reid moved his family. This is an error. John Davis, the foreman of the plumbers, who is an old employe of Alexander Crr, and had worked for Mr. Reid at various times for fifteen years past, did what he could and offered to remain as long as he was wanted. There was no one, either from New-York or the vicinity, who did not cheerfully and

THE IRISH-AMERICAN VOTE.

AS TRUE TO PROTECTION AS TO BLAINE. ORGANIZING WITH UNUSUAL VIGOR-A REVOLT FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND

The assertion made by Mr. Blaine in a letter written to an Irishman during the Presidential campaign of 1880, that the attitude of the "Irish voters is one of the most extraordinary anomalies in our political his tory," which was republished in The Tribune a few days ago, has been much talked of since by Irishmen in this city and in the neighboring cities. The "at Irishmen in this country who can vote vote on the Democratic side. There were exceptions, but the exceptions were few and far between and were con fined principally to veterans of the War of the Rebellion and to an occasional business man here and there who was born in America of Irish parentage The "extraordinary anomaly," however, is beginning to disappear, and if the change continues as it has dur ing the last four years, it will have passed altogether out of view before long.

"I have never met an Irishman able enough or clever enough to explain this anomaly on any basis of knowledge or good sense," says Mr. Blaine. To explain it might not, after all, be so difficult; but to justify it, would be impossible. In the first place the Irishman who landed in this country in former years was by no means as intelligent or as educated as the Irishman who is coming now. There is a fine rich roll, a sound of liberty, a thrill, even, about that word-"democracy." It seemed to them, a not entirely unnatural thought, that democracy was made up of democrats and only of democrats. They had heard of democratic clubs having been established here and landlord clubs, anti-lord clubs, anti-monopoly clubs In a word they were democratic clubs with all that the

term implies, as they understood the term.

They had heard that it was the democracy that overthrew the aristocracy in France. And democracy in their own country was referred to by their eloquent orators, they knew that it never in counties-or claimed to own them-compelled obedience men came here. They found a great many of their erats and it seemed good. "Then," they said, thought-lessly, "if they are satisfied so ought we to be satisfied. "Give reasons?" yo Why should they give reasons? were never asked to give any. A "black Republican" seemed to them as awful as a Belfast Orangeman. It did not matter to them that Republican State vate citizens of the highest standing who were Republicans, and Republican newspapers, one and all were warm allies of the struggle for liberty going on in their native country. They were still Conserva-They accordingly were shunned. If a murmur of discontent, not to say a threat of revolt, ever was heard, Democrats, Ignorant men, fat with the spoils of office, rich on public plunder, taunted them with "What did the Republicans ever do for The Irishman wasn't posted well enough even to retort, "What did we ever do for the Repub-Ecans ?" Or else they were posted enough, but the land-and question really never presented itself to them in that

The revolt was not yet old enough to be firm enough a century of servitude? Republicans will do well to know what brought it about, and to profit by the knowledge in this campaign. Everybody will say peared as a candidate twenty-five years ago, or even in 1884, there would be no Irish revolt. A few perhaps even a few hundred, might have descried the Democratic party, but that would be all. The man would have been there then, it is true, but the hourwould not have come. In 1884 both the hour and the man came. In 1888 the hour and the man have

again appeared, although the man is Harrison, not

polities. They have begun to study American parties. They have begun to think. How could the read of Lincoln and not love him, and how could they love Lincoln without applauding the Republican party! They fought bravely in the war, and on the right side, yet when they returned to civil life they fought bravely and on the wrong side. They never stopped to consider who conducted the war. They know now that it was the Republicans who con-ducted it. They didn't see that the Democracy and England, the ancient enemy of their native land, were closely allied during the struggle. They see now that they were-nay, that they are! This is to show that Democracy are in revolt "for good," and that they are the best educated and intelligent among the people of that nationality. The leaders are not saloon-keepers, nor office-holders, nor yet office seckers. They are men of judgment and of tact, whose spirit of independence has been cultivated in the Irish social and literary and political and labor societies with which most of them have been connected all their lives. There is a large contingent of young men in the ranks, those who fought valiantly for Henry George, and who are as valiantly fighting against him.

TO MANAGE THIS CAMPAIGN BETTER Their campaign will be managed better than in 1884. There are to be no mistakes this time. Then the Re-publican leaders were doubtful. They are no longer in that frame of mind. Then they thought, and per haps thought with some reason, that these new voters would be found wanting when election day cam around. They no longer think so. Mr. Blaine himself admitted, in a speech delivered shortly after Mr. Cleveland had been counted in, that the ranks of the Republican party had received enormous accessions from Irish voters, in this State particularly, but more particularly in this city. Mistakes were made, but it s not likely that these mistakes will be repeated this year. Irishmen were brought from far-off places to make speeches in this city in 1884, to "win votes. Few votes were won, very few in this city by this

There is a point of resemblance between the Irishman who dwells in New-York and the Irishman who dwells in Dublin. A man sent, for example, from Donegal, or the plains of Kildare, or the western city of Galway, to enlighten the audience on their political duties, or to explain how the poplin trade or the woollen trade was destroyed, at a mass-meeting in the Re-tunda, Dublin, would probably be laughed at. They would tell him that they, being on the spot, know more about these subjects than he did. Irishmen living in this city are proud of being "at headquarters," so to speak. They have many eloquent men among them. If they want an oration delivered on a special Irish festival they have no objection to "a man from the country," in fact they clamor for the presence of such effects of British free trade, for instance, they feel as though the man from the country did not know as much about the subject as they do themselves. They have "town pride," as every dweller in a metropolis has, and want to preach the gospel rather than to hear it preached.

What has been done in the city up to the present by this class of voters is astonishing, so early in the campaign. With the defeat of Blaine in 1884, the campaign of 1888 may be said to have at once begun with the Irish-American Anti-Free Traders. If they land, they feel that they have several scores to settle with him now. The enthusiasm of the voluntee. workers and organizers who are leading the auti-free trade fight this year is remarkable. The Irish-Amer ican Anti-Free-Trade League has been first in the field. During the last three months they have been working quietly and unnoticed, planning to make perfect their organization. They have made perfect their organizaion. The men who compose the League are all veteran workers who made a record in 1884. They have associated with them this time many who were then Democrats, so that each vote of this nature will

count double against Cleveland.

Their plan was first to meet the men who did the Their plan was first to meet the men who did the work in 1884. They met them. Each Assembly District was then given in charge to three or four of those men who dwelt in the district and who knew the people all around. A club was then organized and a little book put into the hands of each new member, who was asked to become a recruiting seeg and for the purpose of enlisting men. Printed on the Inside page of the book is this pledge, to which each new-comer is asked to subscribe; "I hereby piedge myself to vote against Grover Cleveland, and to use every legithmate means in my power to compass his defeat." These

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little books were out long before even the Republican Convention was held, so that there was no hesitancy about the organizers of the Anti-Free-Trade League, who are proud to march under the flag of protection, no matter who is the standard-beaser.

PROGRESS IN ORGANIZATION. By means of the system already explained, the League has now a flourishing club Assembly District and a central body to which delegates from each club are accredited. Meetings are generally held once each week, some times in the hall at No. 52 Union Square and some times at the home of Captain George W. Spearman, at No. 225 East Thirty-sixth-st., himself an earnest worker in the cause and one of the officers of the Tipperary Men's Association. A. L. Morrison, of Chicago, an old time Republican Irishman who rendered good service during the campaign of 1884, did a large share of the organizing work-the largest share of it, in fact. He is an orator of much ability. The president of the League is P. H. McNamee, well known president of the League is P. H. McNamee, which are presented in Irish Nationalist circles and popular with all sections of his countrymen. He is what in Ireland would be called "a fine strapping fellow." He is about thirty-eight years old, well educated, a good organizer and a good speaker. He wrote a short sketch some time ago as to why Irishmen should not vote the Democratic ticket, which the General Committee thought so clear that they subscribed out of their own pockets to have soveral thousand copies printed and distributed.

ceratic fielect, which the General Committee thoughts so clear that they subscribed out of their own pockets to have several thousand copies printed and distributed.

J. F. McCarthy, the secretary, is also a striking young fellow, though only about thirty years old. He knows his duty and does it well. Jeremiah B. Murphy and J. P. O'Flynn, of the XVth Assembly District, to both of whese untiring labors, principally, was owing Henry George's great victory there in 1886, are well-known men. They worked hard in 1884 for Blaine. Thomas Martin, of the Xth, was also an organizer in 1884, and is an organizer now. Sergeant Johnson, of the 69th Regiment, was a hard worker for Henry George, but is now succeeding in enlisting many of the anti-free traders under Colonel Cavanagh's command. Capitain Maurice Cox, of the 69th, is also lending a hand, so is M. F. Farrelly, secretary of the Dublin Men's Association, a powerful organization. Another organization, known as the Irish-American Anti-Cleveland and Protective Union, has been started, having in view the same object as the Anti-Free-Trade League, namely, to heat Cleveland, John Devoy is at the head of tils. He warmly supported Blaine in 1881, as an organizer and as Editor of "The Irish Nation." Devoy is a man with a wonderful capacity for work. He is not especially gifted as a speaker, but as a worker, or even as a fighter, no olds will deter him. He has a good many friends in the city, old Fenian veterans who thought to free Ireland in 1807 by force of arms and falled. Some members of District Assembly (9). Knights of Labor, are worlding with him; Michael Broslin, a brother of John Breslin, who mesuced the Fenian prisoners from Van Dieman's Land: David J. Naushhon, Judge Advocate of D. A. 49; P. J. Hayburne, a hardy Dublin veteran and secretary of the Barbers' Union; James J. Gahanformely Editor of "The Catholic Herald," and James Pallas, one of the smartest young Irish-Americans in the city, that condemning the Know-Nothing movement, which "ortained each week strong de

A CHANGED STATE OF AFFAIRS.

This state of affairs, as has been already said, does not exist now. The first real evidence of a revolt was in 1884, when Blaine and Cleveland were the candidates of the rival parties, and when many thousands of Irishmen in this city alone who used to vote Democratic voted Republican. There was a plurality of 1.074 votes in favor of Cleveland. The Rev. Dr. Burchard allonated a large body of these will support protection rather than free-trade. These will be dealt with in a special article at another time. There is yet one more element that will make it hot for the Democratic national ticket on election day, namely, those who will vote simply to defeat Cleveland, and leave themselves free after that.

SERVING TO DIVIDE THE COLORED VOTE. Pittsburg, July 15 (Special).-The 2,500 colored men this city who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket are exercised over the convention called by the ational Committee of Colored Voters to meet at Indianapolis on July 25. R. H. Trotter, Recorder of Deeds in Washington, and Milton Turner, of Kansas, are the moving spirits of the committee. The comnittee has designated as delegates from this city Felix G. Anderson, associate editor of "The Broad-Axe," and Walter Browne, one of the prominent leaders of the colored people here. These men are stanch Pro said Mr. Anderson. "Trotter, Turner and a few more have called it in the interest of Cleveland and Thur-But Fred Douglass will be there, and you know what that means. If the regular convention declares
for the Democratic party, Mr. Douglass will at once
cell a convention and Harrison, Morton and Protection
will be supported. This National Committee is about
to start a paper here in the interest of the Administration. Nevertheless the colored vote of Pittsburg will go to Harrison.

A CARIN FOR USE IN THE CAMPAIGN. Philadelphia, July 15 (Special).-Three years ago butte a log cable at Tacony for his children, cutting and hewing the logs and doing all the work himself. The cabin is now mounted on wheels and is to be taken about the city in the cam-raign by the Twenty-third Ward Harrison and Morton Club.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL HARRISON. At a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club the Irish-Americans who are now in revolt against the of Newark, a letter from Benjamin Harrison was read, in which he said:

"It seems to me, as you say, that the laboring men and manufacturers of New-Jersey will appreciate fully before this campaign is over the importance of proper protection to American industries as against English and foreign laborers and manufacturers."

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS. Kingston, July 15 (Special).—The village of Marlborn was ablaze with enthusiasm for Harrison and Morton last night. Addresses were made by ex-Assemblyman Hashrouck and others. The music was by the Ketcham Post band. The Coykendall Gun Squad, from this city, was present and woke the echoes in the surrounding hills with their fine brass cannons. The fruit growers and farmers of the southern Ulster region were out in full force. The new Harrison and Morfon Club made a fine showing.

Lackport, N. Y., July 15 (Special).—A large ratification meeting for Harrison and Morton was held at
Middleport last night. The Young Mon's Protective
Club of Lockport, over 200 strong, with a band, went
down on a special train. The speakers were ex-Congressman Richard Crowley and T. E. Ellsworth, of
Lockport; E. L. Pitts and L. M. Sherwood, of Medina.
A banquet was served afterward. The enthusism for
Harrison in this county is wonderful.

Port Huron, Mich., July 15.—The campaign was opened in this city on Thursday night with a Republican ratification needing in Palace Hall. E. R. Taylor, president of the Republican Club, took the chair, and speeches were made by Colonel John Atkinson, of Detroit, C. S. Harrington, H. W. Cooley, Captain Frank Whipple and General William Hartsuff.

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM IN SOUTH JERSEY Burlington, N. J., July 15 (Special)-Organization be the order of the day in South Jersey and th thusiastic Republicans are swinging into line. Apart from Ruslington, Beverly, Camden, Bridgeton and Millville a be greatly in the majority in South Jersey within a faw days. They propose to have a captain of their own, find lead their grandsons with a banner on which will be told the story of the old campaign when Tippecance and Tyler too caught their first votes. In Burlington the veterans are rallying around the dag. In Mount Holly a census was taken yesterday, and it was found that there are now over forty men in the town who voted the old ticket and are anxious to fall in line for the grandson. The other night when the Harrison and Morton club was forming, John Throckmorton, one of the bitterest Demo-crots in the county, got up smid the cheers of the old campaigners and talked himself hearse in favor of the Republican ticket. The most encouraging feature about the organization of the old Whigs in Salem is the realistment of apostates who have gone off into the Jackson

most elegant quarters in town and will soon have several hundred uniformed men in line. General E. Burd Grubb will be the head and front of the Beverly Republican Club. Camden's organizations are in better shape than they have been during the last twelve years. Bridgeton, a strong

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son that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its pec-curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.

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prohibition town, has secured a club which has for its officers well-known men.

HARRISON'S METHOD AS AN ORATOR. THE PEN RARELY USED IN HIS SPEECHES. MAKING NO NOTES AND WRITING OUT AN ADDRESS ONLY FOR SPECIAL REASONS-ONE DAY OF COMPLETE REST.

[RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Indianapolis, July 15.—General Harrison has almost entirely recovered from his illness of yesterday, but it was deemed advisable by his physician that he should remain at home to-day and not exert himself, for fear of causing a return of the debilitating attack that was the cause of so much alarm among his friends for a few hours. In consequence, he did not aftend church as usual, and was not outside the house during the day. He succeeded in getting much-needed rest, as there were no callers until this evening, when a few of his neighbors, solicitous as to his condition,

dropped in to see him for a few moments. Altogether the week just closed has been a rather trying one. Seven organized bodies, with an aggregated representation of more than 6,000 voters, called upon him between Monday afternoon and Saturday evening. He not only shook hands with each of these men, but he addressed each of the seven bodies, and there was a distinctive variation in the style and matter of each speech. In grace of language, vigor of thought and appropriateness to the occasions that called them forth, they can hardly be surpassed. All save one were delivered extemporaneously, the exception being the address to the railroad men on Saturday night, which he wrote out in advance for par-

critisy night, which he wrote out in advance for particular reasons.

"The General's best speeches," said R. S. McKee, his son-in-law and private secretary, when the subject was suggested in a conversation to-day, "are those that come to him while on his feet. If he writes out his speech he weakens it, I think,"

"Does he make notes of wast he intends to speak about!"

"Never. He depends largely upon the inspiration of the moment. He never uses notes. Of course, when he is expecting a delegation he may give some thought to what it would be most appropriate to say, but he is not in the habit of hunting up statistical reports or local histories to inform himself about such home affairs as his heavers are familiar with. Even when he does give previous thought to outlining his remarks, it is more than likely that when he comes to speak he will talk on an entirely different line, just as he did a few days ago when the commercial rawdiers of Indiana called upon him. At dinner I mentioned that the travellers would call upon him that evoning. What shall I say to them? he askeed, and the amily conversation for a few minutes related to the subject. In the talk the General caught a suggestion, and said that he would make use of it in his address b the visitors. In his speech that evening he didn't make the slightest allusion to the subject that he said he would talk about. He had forgotten it entirely." would talk about. He had forgotten it entirely."

Ex-State Senator Augustus Canfield, of Dover, Morris County, N. J., a leading Democrat, has declared for protection. He has considerable influence in Morris County. He has not yet openly declared whether he will note for Harrison and Morton, but is dissatisfied with the freetrade pelicy of the Democrats.

The United Labor Party, at its meeting in Green-wich Hall last night, resolved that the names of memhers who propose to vote either the Democratic or Republican tiekes in the Presidential election should be struck from the roll. On account of the veto by a Democratic Governor of the Saxton Reform bill the United Labor Party will support the Republican candidate for

Of the 200 members of Douglass Fowler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Norwalk, Conn., forty are Democrats who in 1884 voted for Mr. Cleveland. This year they will vote for Harrison and Morton.

BLAZING OIL DEFIES THE ENGINES. A fire broke out in W. C. Miller & Co's lubricating

oil works, on the bank of Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-ave., Greenpoint, at about 12:30 a. m. yesterday, and totally destroyed them, together with the boller works of Christopher Cunningham. loss on each was about \$10,000, with only a partial insurance. The fire also extended to the coal yard of Mcrkens & Weinholtz, where the less was \$500. A foreman for Mr. Miller was badly burned in attempting to remove a wagon from the building. Six engines were called to the spot, but the blazing oil made such an intense heat that in spite of the best efforts of the firemen it was soon seen that the boiler works were doomed. The buildings were in a particularly difficult place to get at for the men on the shore, and had it not been for the effective work of the fire-boat, Seth Low, in the opinion of the firemen, much more damage would have been done. The Standard Oil Company's boat, Brilliant, also did effective work.

THE CHURCHES CROWDED AT ASBURY PARK. Asbury Park, July 15 (Special).-The churches were througed with worshippers. At the First Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, preached an able sermon on the transfiguration.
This evening the pastor, the Rev. George W. Maddox, preached. At the Presbytetlan Church the Rev. Dr. George Macloskie, of Princeton, delivered the morning sermon, and the Rev. Dr. George Norcross, of Carlisle, Penn., preached in the evening. At the Westminster proposal to Philemon." In the evening he presented the example of the three Hebrew children to the young people. The Rev. Alexander Shaw, of Long Island City, preached to the congregation of the Reformed Church. The gospel workers, Messrs. Mitchell and Kreamer, held services in a tent near the station.

A FAVORABLE WEEK FOR GROWING CROPS. Washington, July 15.-The following is the weather crop bulletin for the week ended saturday, July 14,

1888, Issued by the Signal Office: Temperature-The week was cooler than usual in all agricultural districts east of the Rocky Mountains. Through-

out the Northern States the daily temperature was generally six degrees below the normal. The season is about one six degrees below the normal. The seaso week late in New-England and New-York. Rainfall.-Light showers fell in New-England and New-York. There has been more rain than usual during the season in the Middle Atlantic States.

General remarks.-Rain in the Middle Atlantic States during the past week slightly delayed harvest work, and has greatly improved the condition of the growing crops, especially corn and potatoes,

NOVEL ATTEMPT TO HATCH YOUNG STURGEON Bayylew, N. J., July 14.—The hatching out of young sturgeon, which the United States Fish Commissioners are now trying to do in the Delaware River, is not so successful as the authorities would like to have it. The hatching is in charge of Professor John Ryder, of the Biological is in charge of Professor John Ryder, of the Biological Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and under the personal direction of Fish Commissioner McDonald. This is the first attempt made on the artificial propagation of the sturgeon, and the work is done at the carnest solicitation of the New-Jersey Sturgeon Fishermen's Prostective Association. It has become necessary for something to be done, as the industry is going into decline. The fishing of sturgeon has become exceedingly valuable, and the manufacture of caviare from sturgen

sively used as food in Europe and the United States, has attained to an enormous growth.

The sturgeon fisheries are scattered along the entire Atlantic coast, but the principal point is in the Delaware Bay. Here nearly half a millon deliars is invested in nets, boats, arks and the fertilizing factories. The same treatment used for the hatching of shad eggs will not do for sturgeon, owing to the glutinous material which covers the roe. The eggs are now spread out on frames and a current of water forced about them so as to separate them without injury. So far, however, there has been more failure than success. Several hundred thousand eggs have been handled, but only a few sturgeon have been secured.

TWO WOMEN ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING. Grace Daly and Mary Bond, alias Annie Mack, whose pictures adorn the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-

quarters, were arrested by Detective Nugent on Saturday night. They are expert shoplifters and are believed to have robbed several stores in Sixth-ave, during the last few days, particularly Macy's and O'Nelli's. Several complaints have been received from storekeepers there and also in the Bowery, where the shoplifters have been at work recently. They will be examined to-day purpose of identification by the people who have suffered leases in this way.



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